AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace paragraph [0022] with the following amended paragraph:

[0022] In a typical printing process over a network environment, such as network 30, a user at a computer workstation 36 typically uses print driver software to load documents or images into a buffer (usually an area on a disk of a workstation 36), where a printer 10 pulls them off the buffer at its own rate. The print drive functions to convert the text, graphics and print attributes specified by the data file on the user's workstation 36 into a set of codes that the printer 10 can translate and/or read. The set of codes is typically a form of a ~~of~~ Page Description (PDL). The PDL most commonly used as the printer coding language is Printer Command Language (PCL) developed by Hewlett-Packard for its dot-matrix, inkjet, and LaserJet series printers. Once the text, graphics, and print attributes have been converted to a PDL, the PDL is transmitted by the workstation 26 over the network 30 where it is received by the printer 10 as a "print job." Other examples of PDL's include Hewlett Packard's HP-GL/2 language and Adobe's PostScript®. A problem arises when the date file is in a format that the printer driver does not translate.

Please replace paragraph [0029] with the following amended paragraph:

[0029] Once the translation job is designed, the controller 26 activates the translation by supplying job specification commands to the translators 58, as shown in box T3. Each job specification command comprises a command received by a translator 58, providing the translator 58 with an IP address, or other location data from which to access the datafile in order to perform the conversion. The job specification command may also include other attributes associated with a conversion. For example, any change in the parameters of a file, such as the cropping or scaling of an image, may be contained in the job specification command. Translators 58 are "chained" to perform a series

of conversions while communicating directly to each other through the job specification commands. This may be accomplished in several ways. Preferably the job specification commands utilize HTTP protocols, including those set forth by The Internet Society in The Hypertext Transfer Protocol – HTTP/1.1, RFC 2616, (1999) and HTTP Authentication; Basic and Digest Access Authentication, RFC 2617, (1999), each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety, as well as other versions of the HTTP protocols. It will be understood that any protocol that may be used to supply job specification commands may be utilized in a process in accordance with the present invention, including SMTP, FTP or any other similar protocol. Each job specification command will specify a location from which the translator 58 may retrieve the data file to perform a format conversion. It is preferred that this location be specified using a uniform resource locator (URL).

Please replace paragraph [0030] with the following amended paragraph:

[0030] The process of performing a translation job as a chain may be accomplished in a number of ways. For example, the job specification command provided to the last translator 58 in the chain, will identify the output of the prior translator 58 as the location from which the data file is to be read, job specification commands to intermediate translators 58 will similarly specify the output of the prior translator 58 as the location from which the data file is to be read, and the job specification command to the initial translator 58 will specify the location of the datafile in initial format. The job specification command thus contains "keys" to get access to the datafile, also referred to as payload data, which is provided to a translator 58 to enable it to access the datafile from the immediately "upstream" translator 58, or other location. Separate job specification commands may be conveyed to each translator 58 in the chain. Alternatively, the job specification command supplied to the last

translator 58 in the chain may be a "chain command," that while specifying the location from which to obtain data may, as it requests that data from the prior translator 58, cause that prior translator 58 to similarly request the data from the location of its prior translator 58, and so forth, until the first translator 58, which is commanded to access the data file from an initial location.